

Monongalia Mirror.

Printed where the can, and wherever
where we must.

MORGANTOWN, Va.
Saturday, January 3, 1853.

EASTERN AGENCY.

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county, Va.

The paper upon which the greater
part of today's "Mirror" is printed is con-
siderably smaller than was usually printed on.
We obtained it at Uniontown, our supply
not having reached us as yet. The editor
assumes to Pittsburgh after a lot of paper
purchased before the recent "freeze," and
upon his return we hope to be able to go
ahead with accustomed regularity.

Speech of James Robb, Esq.

We are indebted to our esteemed friend
Mr. John Rogers, of this place, for a copy
of a speech delivered in October last, in
the city of New Orleans, by James
Robb Esq., well known to the citizens
of Monongalia county, as the former
Clerk of the Merchants' & Mechanics'
Bank of Morgantown.

Mr. Robb is now a member of the Sen-
ate of Louisiana, and will have an opportunity
of exercising his well-learned influence
in advocacy of the internal improvement
policy so ably set forth in his Address.

Several times in connection with this
speech are worthy of notice. Mr. R. pre-
sents a case instance of a man of intellect
devoting his time, talents and pure to the
welfare of the community of which he is
a member. Again, here is one of the ex-
tremely rare instances of public men vis-
iting superior to the trammels and prej-
udices of party, and going for the greatest
good to the greatest number. We are
gladly struck also with the coincidence
that this speech applies with as much
force to the situation of Morgantown, and
its surroundings, as to the city of New
Orleans. Here, as well as there, there
seems to be a general disposition on the
part of capitalists, to leave matters to
their own development, and supinely
neglect the great sources of wealth and
prosperity. We earnestly hope the speech
in question will be carefully read, and
"unwisely neglected," not merely as a com-
pliment to an old friend, but as suggest-
ing many things for our prompt and ad-
vantage in this section of country.

We need here, and ought by all means
to have, a *reducing manufacturing popu-
lation* of several thousands. With good wa-
ter power, and an abundance of the best
coal at our doors, and any quantity of
export *Iron Ore* in the mountains con-
tiguous, there is nothing to prevent the
establishment of Manufactures of Cotton
Wool Paper, Iron, &c., but the applica-
tion of capital, and the employment of
persons qualified to push ahead in these
several departments of productive indus-
try.

We have here a beautiful site for an
extensive Boat Yard, and plenty of abso-
lute, if not superior, timber for the pur-
pose; and there is no reason why Steam-
boats may not be built here as well as at
Baltimore or Pittsburgh. Captain Lynch
has already demonstrated, indeed, by the
building of the "Wharf-Boat" now lying
at Pittsburgh, that some things can be
done as well as others.

Let but the Slackwater be extended, and
other facilities for trade and travel be o-
pened, and we may have at this point a
City of no small magnitude; and this
Slackwater must be carried forward unless
we mean to sink into a condition of
depression, and leave the commerce of the
Valley of the Monongalia to be turned
Southward by the Baltimore and Ohio
Rail Road instead of pursuing its natural
course to the Iron City. Shall we wake
up, or shall we slumber on and leave to
others the reaping of the harvest that may
and should be ours?

These are questions to be solved both
in Morgantown and Pittsburgh.

The "Holidays."

We are quite a luck about these days,
in the way of holiday feasting. A country
dinner, after a long and splendid Turkey,
as a Christmas present, and one of our
Mercantile friends in town (to whom we
are indebted for many substantial acts of
kindness), sent us "another of the same
sort," so that both Christmas and New-
Year are provided for with this indigen-
ous luxury of the season.

These with the usual Printer's allowance
of Cakes and Confectionery from the num-
bered bachelors that have been enacted with-
in the last few weeks, are quite in con-
tact with Printer's ink, and promised to
pay, and other indulgences that consti-
tute the common every day fare of the
craft. Thus far no serious consequences
that we are aware of have followed this par-
ticular of "extraneous indulgence," and who knows
but we may yet be able to endure it with-
out much inconvenience as members of Con-
gress are wont to do?

The steamboats "Venture" and
"R.H. Anderson" flourished yesterday
with a considerable number of passengers
for the "Smoky City." They are bringing
us heavy freight of Salt, Whiskey, Gro-

ceries, &c. much to our surprise
we must confess has most comple-
tely demolished the numerous news-
paper treatises on the law of treason,
which the Christians have brought
forth, in his recent charge in the
case of Hanaway. We do not deem it ne-
cessary to publish it entire, inasmuch as
it would be to the exclusion of all the
usual variety in our columns; but we
make the substance of the general
principles laid down by the Judge.

The resistance of the execution of a
law of the United States, accompanied
with any degree of force, if for a private
purpose, is not treason. To constitute
that offence the object of the resistance
must be of a public and general nature.
The jury will observe that the "Gleas-
ing of war," against the United States
is not necessary to be judged of alone
by the number of troops. But
there must be a conspiracy to resist by
force and actual resistance by force of
arms or intimidation of numbers. This
conspiracy and the insurrection con-
nected with it must be to the effect some-
thing of a public nature, to overthrow
the government, or to nullify some law
of the United States, and totally to hin-
der its execution and compel its repeal.

A band of smugglers may be said to
violate the laws of duty and to have con-
spired together for that purpose, and to
resist by armed force, the execution
of the revenue laws; they may have bat-
tled with the officers of the revenue, in
which numbers may be killed on both
sides; and yet they will not be guilty
of treason, because it is not an insurrec-
tion of a public nature, but merely for
private lustre or advantage.

A whole neighborhood of debtors may
conspire together to resist the Sheriff
and his officers in executing process on
their property—they may perpetrate
their resistance by force of arms; may
kill the officer and his assistants; and
yet they will be liable only as felons,
and not as traitors. The insurrection is
of a private, not of a public nature; their
object is to hinder or remedy a private,
not a public grievance.

A number of fugitive slaves may be en-
gaged in a neighborhood, and may be en-
couraged by the neighbors in combining to
resist the capture of any of their num-
ber; they may resist with force and arms
their master or the public officer, who
may come to arrest them; they may mur-
der and rob them; they are guilty of
felony and liable to punishment, but not
as traitors. Their insurrection is for a
private and connected with no public
purpose.

It is true that constructively they may
be said to resist the execution of the fu-
gitive slave laws, but in no other sense
than the smugglers resist the revenue
laws, and the anti-renters resist the ex-
ecutive laws. Their insurrection, their violence
however great their numbers may be so
long as it is merely to attain some per-
sonal or private end of their own, can-
not be called *levying war*. Alexander
the Great may be classed with robbers by
moralists, but still the political distinc-
tion will remain between war and rob-
bery. One is public and national, the
other private and personal.

Pitt. Dispatch.

Almost as Rich.

Cooper's Clarkburg Register copies
out article about the patron who order-
ed the *standing overboard* to be
taken out; and adds the following:

We copy the above from the Morgantown
Mirror. It is almost as rich
as a case we had once. While publish-
ing a paper in Pennsylvania, it happen-
ed once that all of our hands were shak-
ing with the ague, and we were com-
pelled to forego the publication of the pa-
per a week. Two of three days after the
usual publication day, a man called
on us and wanted to know what was the
reason we could not have a paper
every week. We gave him a state-
ment of the case, and he replied: "We
must have a paper every week; or we
can't stand it. I don't take your paper,
but I've been in the habit of reading it
UNDERHANDLY for the last two years,
and can't do without it."

The farmer, whose pigs were so lean
that it took two of them to make a shadow,
has been beat by another who had
several so thin that they would crawl
through the cracks in their pen. He
finally stopped that fun by tying knots
in their tails.

Our good friend Dan. Rogers used to
tell of a breed of hogs in Greene County,
that were so thin it was necessary to
saw them at least three days before they
would hold a will.

It was stated recently in the foreign
news, that a society had been formed
in London to promote the emigration
of the Irish to Spain. It appears that
the Spanish government have conceded
a grant of 250 square miles of country
on the banks of the Guadalquivir, in
the provinces of Andalusia and Extra-
madura, containing more than 160,
000 acres of land, of the richest quality,
to be colonized by Irish settlers, under
the following conditions:—Exemption
from taxation for twenty-five years; ad-
mission for their furniture, clothing,
and agricultural implements, free of duty
privilege of selling timber for building,
in the royal forests; power to appoint
their municipal authorities. The dis-
trict in question having been depopu-
lated by the expulsion of the Moors, has
never since been fully occupied. To
the above advantages offered to the Irish
emigrants, we add the fact that his
emigration is not merely tolerated, but is
favored and protected by the govern-

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, December 20, '51.

Dear Sir—It is an old saying, and a very
correct one, that if we have nothing to
say, to say nothing. And it appears the
warmer we approach the holidays, the less
there is to be said that is calculated to ed-
ify any people or advance their interest at
Washington. And sitting down at my
table, or kind, for it is not a table, trying
to think of something very interesting for
the readers of the "Mirror" to wonder
over, a single idea struck me—that was,
that if there were any two worlds in the
English language a man was compelled to
be confined to, to overcome the world,
the flesh and the devil with, they would be
full and push. In the commencement of
life, a man has a great load to pull. In
the first place, he has to pull himself out
of the cold embraces of a cold, heartless
world, and in thus doing encounter others
whose object is the same as his own.—
He has also to pull against others who are
pulling against him, whose business it is
to feed and fatten on the weak, or those who
have not succeeded in attaining their ob-
ject. Thus you see the great necessity,
Mr. Editor, of being a good puller. And
should he be successful and out-pull all
his adversaries, and pull himself into a
pretty comfortable position in life, he can
then commence to push. This part of the
game is less laborious and perplexing than
the former. There is as great a dissemi-
larity as in riding and walking. It is like
giving a large stone at the mountain top
one single turn, and on it goes, regardless
of everything in its path. If there are any
objects in its way, it is all the same, its
course must be made free, regardless of
all other interests. When a man arrives
at the pinnacle of the pulling operation, if
he manages his card right, he has nothing
more to fear, except the devil, who no
doubt will have claims upon him for de-
ceptions committed in his descent in life,
upon the helpless and unfortunate who
were unable to clear the way and who
were consequently crushed and ruined.—
Now, I fear, Mr. Editor, some of your
readers will be displeased at me for philo-
sophizing or moralizing or whatever you
may call it, and say that I mean some of
them. But let me assure you and them
that such is far from me. I hope, there-
fore, that not one of them will make a
personal application of any thing I have
said.

Since writing the above, I send you the
following interesting news from France,
telegraphed to this city on Saturday night
last. It may be I may give you further in-
telligence for publication in the "Moun-
tain Messenger," if the news continues to
be interesting.

There is nothing doing in Congress.—
Gen. Foote and Rhett of South Carolina
have been striving to dash each other as
much as possible for the last few days in
the Senate, and the Gen. was determined
to spend the last breath of his expiring
time on Saturday last in favor of the Union
compromise and denunciation of Rhett
and his treasonable plot of disunion and
secession. It is said Foote is to be re-
elected to the Senate in place of Jefferson
Davis, and will return to Washington in
a few days.

EL DORADO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

Dear Sir—As you may have learned ere
this, the more stirring news of interest is
the intelligence from France. A Tele-
graphic dispatch reached here on Satur-
day night, to Mr. Webster, stating that
a revolution had taken place in the French
Government, and that Louis Napoleon had
seized the reins of government, and im-
prisoned three hundred members of the
French Assembly. There are no further
particulars received, and time alone can
unfold the full details of this movement upon
the future history of Europe. It is not
difficult, however, to conjecture what will
be the fate of the Republic spirit which
had already commenced blazing in some
parts of the old world. And had not this
demonstration been made by Napoleon,
something of the same nature would have
taken place by the opposite party, or that
known as the legitimists, who favor the
son of the late throne of Louis Philippe.
So that we in this country can say, as far
as these two powers are concerned, hands
off. But had his demonstration been
brought about by the Cavaignac, or im-
moderate republic party, and been success-
ful, our sympathies would doubtless have
been warmly engaged and the cause of
Kossuth would have been much more
eagerly responded to than it is or will be.
But as it is, he, poor Kossuth, will doubt-
less be compelled to abandon all his hopes
for the deliverance his country from the
iron chains of Apotic power, and consent
if he desires to continue to breathe
the pure air of Liberty and freedom, to
make out own native land his future home.
Had such an event as the Republicanism
gotten a fair foot-hold in France, with
the right kind of men to be gone before
it, who can conceive the incalculable
benefits to our race, which would have
resulted from it. The French soldiery at
Rome would certainly have found as
quick as the electric fluid could have con-
veyed the glad news. The consequence
would have been the flight of his liege
the Pope; and where could he have gone?
Europe would be too big for him, the
United States would have been only
and last resort.

EL DORADO.

Haynau was nearly burnt to de-
ath in his residence in Hungary, a fire
breaking out in his chamber, the
of an incendiary.

Masonic Supper.

On the evening of St. John's Day, De-
cember 27th, 1851, the "Morgantown
Union Lodge, No. 93, of Ancient Free and
Accepted Masons," held a festival in their
Lodge-room, in connection with about
thirty ladies, the wives, daughters, and
special friends of the fraternity, and such
of the resident Clergy as attended upon
invitation. The supper was prepared by
Mr. James Cyphers, and was both abun-
dant and splendid. No pains nor expense
was spared in procuring every luxury
within reach. Turkey, pig, partridge,
venison, oysters, fried and stewed, a great
variety of cakes and confectionary—ice-
cream, fruit, and fruits of various kinds,
all served up in the most tasty style, made
up the repast—to which diligent and per-
severing attention was paid, in the best
possible humor, by the numerous party in
attendance. Several Masonic Odes were
sung, the ladies engaging with their mus-
ical voices, with as much zest as the "breth-
ren of the mystic tie."

The occasion called forth the delighted
exercise of the social principle, and the
evening passed off without the least oc-
currence or expression to mar the harmo-
ny of the social circle. The company, af-
ter appropriate religious exercises, sepa-
rated at an early hour, as it was Saturday
evening, leaving no occasion for head-ache
or heart-ache to interfere with the due
observance of the Sabbath.

Mr. Cyphers, in his whole social ap-
plication to the duties of a caterer for a
festive occasion, and his unswerving lib-
erality in providing for his employers, is an
important acquisition to our town, and
richly merits the public patronage.

A GUEST.

COMMUNICATED.

FAIRMONT, Dec. 27, 1851.
Mr. Siegler—I find, in looking over
the communication of mine, in your paper
of this date, an important omission, (it may
have occurred in copying) which might
be construed into an uncalled for reflection
on Mr. Bedinger, and leaves room for an
inference unjust to myself. And desiring
to injure no man, I hasten to make the
correction. The omission occurs after the
following sentence:—"I fancy that Mr.
Bedinger has had more cause to regret the
unfortunate difficulty between him and
myself than I have ever had, at least so
far as its effects and consequences go,"
and is, and doubtless he believes that he has
had none at all. The omission being sup-
plied, the sentence would be—"I fancy
that Mr. Bedinger has had more cause to
regret the unfortunate difficulty between
him and myself than I have ever had, at
least so far as its effects and consequences go,
and doubtless he believes that he has
had none at all."

You will please make this correction, and
also, that the word "know" in the 17th
line from top should be *knew*. There are
other inaccuracies, but they are of less
importance.

A. J. O'BANNON.

The "omission" complained of is
no fault of mine, but of the writer. We
have compared the manuscript with the
printed matter, and find them to agree.—
The manuscript was manifestly written in
haste, and our proof was served somewhat
the same way, so both will come in for an
equal share of blame in the "other in-
accuracy" which you allude to. However,
it is all right now.

For the Mirror.

My unknown friend, who through the
Post-Office, wished me a "happy Christ-
mas," and directed my attention to 1 Corin-
thians, 9th ch. and 11th v., is, with my
heartiest acknowledgments, directed to 21
Corinthians, 9th chapter and 6th and 7th
verses, especially to the last clause of each
verse.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The Intelli-
gence expresses surprise that no toast
was drunk at the press dinner in New
York to the President, and adds that
Mr. Webster's letter was received with
hiss. It says the first movement made
for the release of Kossuth, was made by
Mr. Webster, and but for the influence
produced by his letter to the American
Minister at Constantinople, Kossuth
would still be a prisoner in Asia Minor.
The Republic says Kossuth is in
the hands of a few officious individuals
in New York, who are using him to ad-
vance their own interests. In fulfill-
ment of that purpose they are laboring
to place him in a position antagonistic
to Congress and the Administration.
The same paper says Kossuth has been
led into entangling alliances of the
worst description, despite of all his
care.

FRANCE AND THE SABBATH.—The
Minister of Public Works has addressed
a circular to the Prefects, reminding
his instructions of the 20th March, 1849,
that workmen and laborers employed
by his department shall not work on
Sundays and holidays; and directing that
a clause to that effect be inserted in all
contracts for public works.

Military Asylum.—The board ap-
pointed to procure a site in the vicinity
of Washington city, for an asylum for
disabled and destitute soldiers, have
agreed upon terms of purchase with G.
W. Riggs, Esq., for his country seat,
which is about two miles and a half
from the city, in the northern direc-
tion.

Pittsburg elects a Mayor about
1st of January. Joe Barker is a
candidate. The Democrats will re-nom-
inate the present Mayor, Guthrie, but
know who the Whigs will no-

COMING ROUND.

Democratic Tariff Meetings have been
held in Montgomery and Schuylkill
counties (Pa.) at which resolutions were
passed in favor of protecting our iron
interests. At the Montgomery meeting
the Hon. Joseph Torrance, presided, and
the resolutions passed state, that while
the Democracy of Montgomery county
have firmly sustained the Tariff of 43
and are prepared still to sustain it in its
general features, yet that they have never
regarded it as being intended as a fi-
nal, and detailed adjustment of the an-
nual duty which should be levied
upon each article of import, but as only
the establishment of a general system;
open to such modifications as experience
may show that the revenues of the gov-
ernment and the industrial interests of
the country may demand.

They go on to say that Pennsylvania
has suffered greatly from the depression
of the iron business, inasmuch as labor
is the principal item of cost in its pro-
duction, and foreigners consequently
are enabled, through the cheapness of
their labor, to control the market, not
only of their own, but also of this coun-
try; that the importance of our iron in-
terest is such that the present depression
cannot fail to affect the whole country,
and therefore the resolutions call on
Congress to modify the tariff of 1846 in
regard to iron in such a manner as will
afford reasonable support to American
industry; and give a fair opportunity
for competition in our own market, ad-
ding that if this request be granted, it
will put an end to agitation on the sub-
ject for a long time to come. The rep-
resentative of the Montgomery district
in Congress is called upon to aid the
movement.

The Schuylkill resolutions assert, among
other things, that it is the bounden duty
of the Government to encourage the
home production of iron, and that the
Democracy of the State look to their
brethren of the South and West to ob-
tain this simple justice to Pennsylvania,
on the ground that the recent State elec-
tion has evinced their willingness to
stand by the constitutional rights of the
South.—Miners Journal.

In the 9th chapter, 17th verse of the
Apocalypse, (supposed to be prophecies
of things to come) is the following ver-
sion of the locomotive or "iron horse":
"And thus I saw the horses in the vi-
sion; and the heads of the horses were as
horns of iron; and from their mouths
proceeded fire and smoke and brim-
stone," and in the next verse it is said
that the "tails of the horses are like to
serpents." Any one who has seen a
locomotive belching forth its fire and
sulphurous smoke with a train of cars,
nearly half a mile long; winding around
the hills as upon Reading Railroad, will
easily see how remarkably apposite is
this description.

SCOTCH WIT.—A meeting of the el-
ders of a certain kirk had assembled
for the purpose of determining about the
position of a stove, which was to be
erected for the purpose of warming the
building as sundays. After a consid-
erable discussion, an old man who had
hitherto said but little, was asked for his
opinion. "In my humble opinion," he
said, "the stove should be placed
in the pulpit, for it is by far the coldest
place in a house."

A poor industrious woman, living
in a small house on the lake shore of
Milwaukee, having occasion to go on an
errand, built a large fire in the stove,
and locked the door upon her children,
of two and five years of age. The house
was soon discovered on fire, and before
the children could be rescued, the young-
est was burned to death, and the other
so badly burned that it survived but
a few hours.

A lady, who was married in Germa-
ny, has brought a suit against her hus-
band in New York, from whom she
is divorced, for the recovery of the dowry
which she had brought him \$1046. The
Supreme Court decided that she is en-
titled to a recovery of her person but
not the money.

A chemist of New York City, who
had been examining a few days of
crystal of pure sulphur, he
would give no information
except that it is found in the
of a navigable stream in south
California, and that hundreds of
could be got by a little digging.

COMFORTS OF MISERY.—A
Mr. Collins, a Methodist missionary,
among the Indians, brother of a mis-
sionary returned from China, and
to the Missionary Board, in his
mentions that he has seen
miles to the post-office, and
and that he is living in the
miles from white.

In 1850 four hundred and sixty-
seven slaves were manumitted, and one
thousand and seven hundred and
thousand and seven hundred and
South Carolina, although the
blowing on the subject, but not men-
tioning that other States manumit-
ted but by Maryland on freeds that
of any State, 297, and manumit-
ted 49?

Slip Nose-bleeding.—Roll up a
piece of paper, and insert it under the
lip. We have tried this plan in
a great number of cases, and have
seen it fail on one occasion.

The Marquis of Londonderry has pur-
chased fifty or sixty slaves, and
employed a number of slaves in his
for children, and has been moved
the coal trade, and has been
dors under.

The Last Mode of Getting an Intro- duction.

We met the other day, first time
for some years, a Philadelphia friend
who was always noted for his hostil-
ity. Of course, we were somewhat
astonished to hear that he had just been
getting married.

"How did you get acquainted?" we
inquired.

"Oh," said he, "a splendid anecdote in-
troduced me. But to more particu-
larly. In passing along South Street
every day, which was about 1 o'clock
to my business, my attention was natu-
rally attracted to a beautiful young la-
dy living in ————, who usually
occupied the front room as I pass-
ed and re-passed, and fell in love
with her at first sight and my desire
for an introduction grew stronger and
stronger until I found myself nearly de-
prived. No possible spectacle could be
suggested. One afternoon I was pass-
ing several water runs riding along
on the pavement in front of the door,
seemed all at once eminently suggestive,
I acted on the impulse of the thought,
and stepping upon a remnant of a
cast-away melon, I slipped, fell, and of
course, sprained my ankle! It was a
terrible dislocation, and I fainted away
on the strength of it, and the very house
which contained my ankle at first sight
—I calculated from and promise, and
my ankle kept spinning until I was
pretty well acquainted. You know
the rest."

Fill for a Lawyer.

An old lady walking to a lawyer's of-
fice lately, when the following conversa-
tion took place:

Lady.—Squire, I had to see if you
would like to take a boy and make a
lawyer of him.

Lawyer.—The boy appears rather young
madam. How old is he?

Lady.—Seven years.

Lawyer.—He is a young—decidedly
too young. Have you no boys older?

Lady.—Oh, yes, and several; but
we have concluded to make farmers of the
others. I told my son that this la-
telle fellow would make a fine rate lawyer,
and so I called to see if you would take
him.

Lawyer.—No man; he is too young
yet, to commence a study of the pro-
fession. But why do you think this boy
so much better calculated for a lawyer
than your other son?

Lady.—Why, yes, sir, he is just
seven years old to-day; when he was out-
ly fire, he'd, he'd, he'd, he'd, he'd, he'd,
and to be six, he'd, he'd, he'd, he'd,
and now he'll
steel everything in his hands on.

A few days ago, a Doctor sat on the
same seat with my acquaintance
at one of Mrs. B's Concerts at Trip-
ler Hall, M. B., refused to recog-
nize him.

"What's matter with Mrs. B?"
said a friend the M. D.

"You were her family phy-
sician?" replied the Doctor un-
til by accident.

"Why isn't he?"

"No, it's," said the worthy doc-
tor, "because cured him that Mrs.
B. is cured."

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—Our Clergy
have been delivering a series of very able
lectures upon the subject of temperance,
in various churches, during the past
week. The object seems to be to awak-
en the feelings of temperance and en-
list the power and influence with the next
winter, in order that the present in-
fluence may be abolished, and a law
effectually prohibit the
of liquor within the borders of this
State.—Harrisburgh Union.

During Father Mathew's stay in
America, he visited twenty-five States,
visited temperance in three hundred
cities and cities, travelled thirty-seven
thousand miles, and administered the
baptism to six hundred thousand per-
sons.

A continuous line of railroad will
probably be in operation between Phil-
adelphia and Pittsburgh, early in the
spring. The two cities are now only
twenty-four hours apart.

A grocer at Northampton, England,
has been fined three thousand dollars
for having in his shop one hundred and
twenty-two pounds of imitation tea
leaves.

The Home Journal says, that milita-
ry companies composed of school-boys
with grown-up guns and middle-aged
music parade regularly in New York.

Kossuth is to be invited to visit Cin-
cinnati; but from present appearances,
it would seem to be extremely doubtful
whether he will make a western tour.

According to Galignani, the Em-
peror of Russia has just ordered 6,000
carriages to be built for the different rail-
ways in his empire, in order to facilitate
the conveyance of troops.

A man or woman writing an anonym-
ous note is like a puppy inside an en-
closure, barking at you with his nose
under the gate.

The Sub-Marine Telegraph continues to
work well. Dispatches are conveyed be-
tween London and Paris in a very short
period.

Why is the steamboat Venture like
a cold toper? Because it has taken the
cold.

TEMPERANCE SONGS. From an Unpublished Dialogue.

C. says—From old figures were used
to a limited extent in the artist's age
of the world. Alcohol was unknown
until about the seventh century, when
it was discovered by the Arabs.

There is no evidence the distilled
spirit was even used as a medicine un-
til the thirteenth century. During that
period, a physician in the South of Eu-
rope, believing he had discovered a uni-
versal remedy prescribed it freely. Be-
sides curing every ill, it was thought to
prolong the vital powers.—Hence it was
called the WATER OF LIFE.

A. C. says—Soon after it was be-
lieved that alcohol would not only cure
disease, but prevent them; and persons
in health began to use it without res-
traint. From that time the fatal error
continued to extend among the nations
of the earth.

Now—The chains of the enthralled
are broken, and the intemperate captiv
is free.

W. P.—Wine is a mocker, strong
drink is raging, and whosever is de-
ceived thereby is not wise.